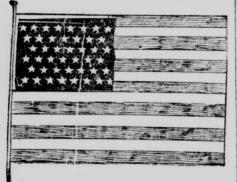
NOW NEW STATES HAVE ADDED TO ITS GLORY -OTHER FLAGS.

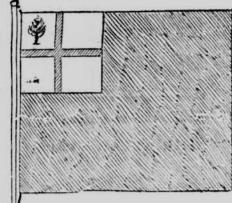
"On the admission of a new State to the Union on then next succeeding such admission." This is a Philadelphia. section of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or a part of the Act of Congress, approved April 4, flag to represent the United States was decided upon. 1818; therefore, on July 4 next, all flags now doing The Continental Congress was then in session in the duty as ensigns and union jacks on the Capitol Buffding, the President's mansion, the other public buildings in Washington, all public buildings owned by the Government in cities and towns in the United States.

Congress. It was upon this occasion that it was decorated in the Congress was then in session in the dimensional congress. It was upon this occasion that it was decorated to the dimensional congress was then in session in the dimensional congress. on board the ships of the United States Navy, at navy eided to have a National ensign which should be disyards and stations, on forts and other military posts tinctive of the American people as a whole and he will be called in and new ones having forty-four stars on the blue union in the upper left hand corner of the flag will take their places.

A year ago to-day the American ensign had only thirty-eight stars in its blue field, but new flags had been ordered made and ready to be hoisted on the following Fourth of July with forty-two stars, to represent the additional new States of the North and South Dakotas, Montana and Washington, These forty-two stars were ranged in six rows of seven stars. each, and this made the flag look symmetrical and wellbalanced. But, on July 3, the act admitting Idaho as a new State was passed by Congress, and Delegate Dubois, of that Territory, called upon President Harrison and requested him to approve the act of admission on the morning of July 4. But the President thought it much better that the act be signed on July 3, in order that Idaho's star might go at ence upon the flag under the provisions of the statute above quoted. and this suggestion was at once accepted. It was agreed between the War and Navy Departments that Idaho's star should be put on the top row; that is, that the top row should contain eight stars and the other five rows seven stars each. This changed the symmetry, the regularity of construction of the work; out soon after July 4 Wyoming was admitted to the Union, thus making forty-four States, and the additional star has been put into the lower row. This preserves the equipoise of the union of the flag as well as of the States, and should New-Mexico and Arizona
be added, as seems probable in a very short time, the symmetry of arrangement of the stars will not be disturbed, since one star will be added to the second row and the other to the fifth row.



Some of the anti-Administration newspapers-and they echo the sentiment of their supporters against the new States-to manufacture a little political capital, have printed statements that all of the flags of fortystars were to je condemned and sold at auction. This is an exaggeration of the fact. The flags that are in a good state of preservation will not be destroyed or disposed of, but a new union, containing the additional has been made to fit the place of the old one. A sale of old flags is soon to take place under the direction of the Navy Department, but they are mostly | flags made during the Cleveland Administration by men and women who had taken the place of others long employed by the Government, and these substitutes knew as much about cutting bunting and making flags as a wood-chopper knows of ship-building. If the material should not be cut in a certain way the flag will soon wear or flap to pieces; and in order



BUNKER HILL FLAG.

to do the cutting properly an intimate knowledge of material used is necessary, as upon this depends not only the correct hang of the flag and the swing it will have when carried by the breeze, but the wearing quality of the flag will be in a large measure curtailed if it is not properly cut.

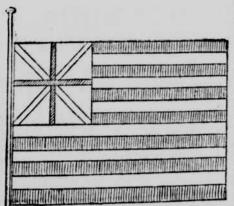
The origin, history and changes of the National ensign have many peculiar phases and details of in-When the American colonies were under British rule the flag of Great Britain was generally adopted with some special emblem upon it distinctive of the individual colony to which it belonged. When the people of the colonies determined upon throw-



ing off the British yoke they adopted certain flags for the patriots to rally under; and the designs and ottoes upon some of them are still retained by som of the States. At the battle of Bunker Hill a flag with a red ground, a white field with a St. George's cross, and a pine tree figured in the upper left-

hand quarter of the cross.

on the day after the battle it was proclaimed that the troops in the field had by Congress been designated as the forces of the "United Colonies of North America," and General Putnam displayed a flag with a red ground, having on one side the Con-



UNION FLAG OF 1776.

necticut motto, "Qui Transtunt Sustinet" (He who brought us over will sustain us), and on the other side, over a pine tree, the words: "An Appeal to Heaven." This motto was chosen by the people of Massachusetts Bay, and was adopted as the motto for the signal flag for the American cruisers. The anfurling of this flag was attended with solemn pergenoles, prayers and a general salute of artillery.

nies, prayers and a general salute of artillery. On January 2, 1776, at Cambridge, Mass., General Washington displayed the original of the present United States flag, consisting of thirteen stripes (seven of red and six of white), but with the combined crosses of 55. Andrew and St. George (representing Scotland and )

NEW STARS FOR THE STRIPES

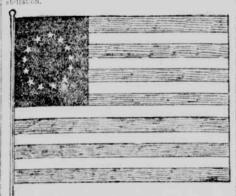
| England | in place of the stars in the field in the upper test-hand corner. This was before the Declaration of Independence had been signed, and the stripes represented the thirteen colonies, and the crosses of 8t. Another flag was called the "Entitlesinker" that the stripes represented the British railers.

| Another flag was called the "Entitlesinker" flag. It is not consider the mark to be hotsted over the halls of Congress, at the mary yards hotsted over the halls of Congress, at the mary yards hotsted over the halls of Congress, at the mary yards hotsted over the halls of Congress, at the mary yards hotsted over the halls of Congress, at the mary yards hotsted over the halls of Congress, at the mary yards hotsted over the halls of Congress, at the mary yards hotsted over the halls of Congress, at the mary yards hotsted over the halls of Congress, at the mary yards hotsted over the halls of Congress, at the mary yards hotsted over the halls of Congress, at the mary yards hotsted over the halls of Congress, at the mary yards hotsted over the halls of Congress, at the mary yards have a proposition was not at the mary yards have a National standard. The marks have a proposition was not at the mary yards have a National standard over the halls of Congress, at the mary yards have a National standard. The marks have been supported to the congress adopted a new part of the confederate c

\*On the admission of a new State to the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag; and such of this flag, which was the device of Captain John addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July Paul Jones, is in the museum in Independence Hall.

resolution was then adopted;

red and white; that the union be thirteen alternately red and white; that the union be thirteestars, white, in a blue field, representing a new co



FIRST UNITED STATES FLAG.

The "new constellation" or arrangement of the stars flag. The thirteen stripes were to represent the thir-teen States. The colors, red, white and blue, were also chosen as emblematical—the red to denote defiance and daring, the white purity of purpose, and the blue to represent eternal vigilance, perseverance in if you the right, and before the right. the right, and justice to all who should acknowledge fealty to the dag. It was under the personal direction gress that the first I nited States flag was modelled. Second-t. kept by Mrs. Letsy Ross, a relative of olonel George Ross, a member of the Continental Congress, and asked her if she could make a flag according to the design presented. She agreed to do so, but suggested that a five-pointed star would be more symmetrical than the six-pointed star as proposed, and to illustrate her idea she folded a sheet of paper, and with one cut produced a pattern of the two-pointed star, which was at once approved. The har was made and ready to hoist on the next day. It



PRESIDENT'S FLAG.

vas six feet six inches long, four feet four inches wide, and the blue field was made square and to the depth of seven stripes. The proportion of width being twothirds of the length, is kept up in the making of flavs

This original flag was hoisted over Fort Schnyler. the lower end of Long Island Sound, on August 3, 1744-Then Congress enacted the following amendment to the

The entire length of the flar for Army use is to be The entire length of the Hay for Army was is to a six feet six makes and the width four feet four inches. The typer seven of the thinteen stripes, four red and three sales, to bend the square of the blue held, inclosing the sales; the scripes to extend from the end of the field to the end of the Hay. The next or eighth strips to be white, extending partly a the base of the nelo. The other five stripes, three Fo and two white, to run the cotics length of the field.

new mans for the Government, and she married a Mr. Claypole, and turned the business over to her daughter Clarissa. The latter subsequently joined the society of Friends, upon which she gave up the profitable business of making flazs for the Govbe used in the time of war, to which the Quakers were processedly and decidedly opposed. The flar was not destined to remain continuously in

the form adopted in 1777. Vermont, the fourteenth State, was admitted to the Union on March 4, 1701, and next, the full admitting Kentucky was passed on F runry 4, 1702. Then Congress, on January 13, 1704. Resolved, That from and after the first of May, 1795. the mag of the United States shall be differen stripes, after nating red and while, and that the amon be filtern stars white, in a blue neid.

The bill was attricked by several members of Congress, it being declared that "at this rate we may go on adding and altering for 100 years to come." bill was modify passed, because it was feared that "it rejection might offend the two new states," but it was emphatically declared that fifteen stripes was "more than enough, the symmetry of the flag was thus de-stroyed, and we will have no more alterations of this sort." The people of this may can appreciate the wis-dom of this conclusion, and the prospect of a hewildering succession of stripes. But no member had the force of his opinion to move that the number of stripes should be permanent, but the wisdom of allowing each, new State to have its share in the symbols upon the National flag has been recognized by everybody. The new flag, with its fifteen narrow stripes, and the slararranged in three raws of five each, remained as the flag of the Union until 1818, and was horne on the ships of the Navy and by the soldiers of the Army during the war with Great Britain from 1812 to 1815.

In the meanwhile, five new states had been admitted to the Union, namely, Tennessee, June 1, 1726; Ohio, November 29, 1802; Louisiana, April 8, 1812; Indiana, December 11, 1816; Mississippi, December 10, 1817. In 1817 Congressman Peter II, Wendover, of New-York, proposed to make a change in the flar, in view of the fact that there were ave States hot represented on the flag. A committee was appointed to consider the proposition, and Captain Samuel C. Reid, whose fame, in connection with his command of the privateer General Arm-trong in her fight at Fayal, had made him widely known, was invited to suggest a design. Captain Reid recommended that the stripes be reduced to thirteen, to represent the original thirteen states; that the stars, representing each of the States he formed into one great star, symbolizing the Na tional motto "E Piuribus Unum," and that a star be added for each new State. The suggestion was accepted by the committee, and a bill passed and approved by President Monroe on April 4, 1816, u-

follows: of the United States be thirteen herizontal stripes, alterna-red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white; a blue field. That on the admission of every new State into the Union one star shall be added to the union in the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth flay of July succeeding such admission. There was much opposition to the change when first

proposed, but Congressman Wendover went at the subject with more vigor in the spring of 1818, and in subject with more vigor in the spring of 1815, and in a letter of March 28, on the subject, he said: This day the first call on the docket was the Star Spangled Banner. We noisted the striped bunting in Com-mittee of the Wholg. After I had made a few observations and sat down, Mr. Poindexter moved to "strike out twenty stars and insert seven," with a view to have stripes for the

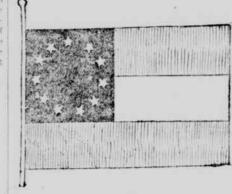
old and stars for the new States. Motion rejected almost

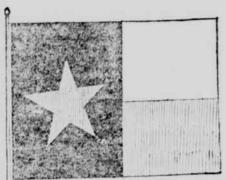
The law, as passed then, remains in force to-day. The first flag, as designed by Captain Reid, was made by Mrs. Reid and her young women friends, a was holsted over the hall of the House of Repwas hejsted over the hall of the House of Representatives on April 13, 1818, since then the following States have been admitted to the Union: Illinois, December 3, 1818; Alabama, December 14, 1819; Maine, March 15, 1820; Missouri, August 16, 1821; Arkanass, June 15, 1836; Michigan, January 26, 1837; Florida, March 3, 1845; Texas, December 28, 1845; Iowa, December 28, 1846; Wisconsin, May 29, 1848; Chiffornia, September 9, 1850; Mainesota, May 11, 1508; Oregon, February 14, 1859; Kansas, January 29, 1861; West Virginia, June 19, 1863; Nevada, October 31, 1864; Nebraska, March 1, 1867;

Another flag was called the "Rattlesmake" flag. It was composed of thirteen stripes, with the form of a rattlesmake running diagonally across it, and with these words underneath: "Don't tread on me." The original of this flag, which was the device of Captain John Paul Jones, is in the museum in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

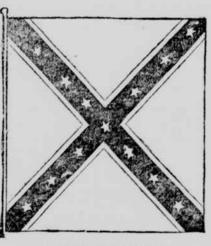
It was not until June 14, 1777, that a distinctive flag to represent the United States was decided upon. The Continental Congress was then in session in the east-room of the main building of Independence Hall, and General Washington was in Philadelphia on a visit and to receive instructions and give information to formers. It was not the Continental Congress was the instructions of the main building of Independence Hall, and General Washington was in Philadelphia on a visit and to receive instructions and give information to formers. It was now the continental Congress was the first manufacture of the length. The official ensures the continental Congress was the first Matton of the length. The official continents of the main building of Independence Hall, and General Washington was in Philadelphia on a visit and to receive instructions and give information to formers. It was now the continents of the length of the length of the length of the length. The official continents of the length of the length of the length of the length. The official continents of the length of

The spirit of mischlef that was born in the South ring the mullification excitement in 1832-33, when mult Carolina wanted to go out of the Union, was a destroyed, but was kept subdued until 1861, when not destroyed, but was kept subdued until 1861, when it broke out again, and the seed of secession that was sawn tharty yours before germinated and grew into a sewh tharty yours before germinated and grew into a sewh tharty yours before germinated and grew into a sewh tharty yours before germinated and grew into a sewh tharty yours before germinated and grew into a sewh tharty yours before germinated and grew into a sewh tharty yours before germinated and grew into a sewh tharty yours before germinated and grew into a sewh that has ever been published. One of the most curious relies in the same and which were thirteen stars, several of the confederate use, and there is the solids, the St. Andrew's cross being of the southern states had their distinctive flags, and the seminary who in a recently published. One of the most curious relies in the south Carolina had on all of them the crescent as proposed in one of the south Carolina had on all of them the crescent as proposed in the blook was once of all sizes, shapes and colors. The book was once that colors a confederate, a normalizer, a higher than the creation of the National ensign tradesmen and others had their distinctive flags, and the order of the Confederate use, and these of south Carolina had on all of them the crescent as proposed in the projected designs for the secretal on of the National ensign tradesmen and others had flevired designs for the secretal on of the National ensign tradesmen and others had flevired designs for the secretal on of the National ensign tradesmen and others had flevired designs for the secretal on of the National ensign tradesmen and others had flevired designs for the spiration was free from error." The man of ordinary was used in the present of the contraction of the National ensign tradesmen and others had flevired designs for the spiration was free from error." The man of ordinary learning may choose which doctor he will follow; be a confederate that the present of proposes of every nature; but to prevent this practice o



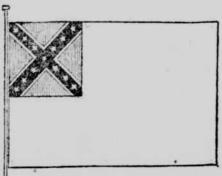


BONNIE BLUT FLAG.



JOHNSTON'S BATTLE FLAG.

his became the first battle flag of the Confederacy was called the "southern Cross." It had a red not, with two wide time hars ranning diagonally one corner to the other, with a white step of er on either side of these bars, and on these bars displayed thereing white stars. Although there not then thirteen states in the Confederacy, it sted the thirteen stars for this the flag of the hern Confederacy, although the "Stars and Ears" in 1883 the Confederate Congress aponded this flag



FLAG OF THE CONFEDERACI



\$50, or imprisoned not less than thirty days, or both, at been one of its founders, and for fifty years and more

Alter it, improve it as you will, but for sake, keep the Stars and Stripes. Another it sake, keep the Stars and Stripes. Another it sake, keep the Stars. Seep the Stripes at research said is said to said the said a red cross, the cross cutting the stripes at right analess, million three sides and their add a red cross, the said in the problem of the court. The House was found in many of the keep very grotosque. One was the rattle fig., patiented after the one noted above as by John Pard Jones. It, however, find a let in the upper left hand corner, with seven it a crosscent upon it. The designer put under a crosscent upon it. The designer put under the out. The said of the glery of the American manne. It is a remainder of the scient ground in a fetter to Robert Trounts, accompany that the seven states of the Southern Confed the seven states of the Southern Confed the with grotosque and kerolsm, and of the sidering and sacrifice on leand and sea which have lad the seven states of the Southern Confed the country in presentative of the country in presentative of the glery of the American manne. It is a remainder of the glery of the American manne. It is a remainder of the glery of the American manne. It is a remainder of the glery of the American manne. It is a remainder of the glery of the American manne. It is a remainder of the glery of the American manne. It is a remainder of the glery of the American manne. It is a remainder of the glery of the American manne. It is a remainder of the glery of the American manne. It is a remainder of the glery of the American manne. It is a remainder of the glery of the American manne. It is a remainder of the glery of the American manne. It is a remainder of the glery of the American manne. It is a remainder of the glery of the American manne. It is a remainder of the glery of the American manne. It is a remainder of the glery of the American manne. It is a

## HEARD AMONG CLUBMEN.

WHAT MEMBERS OF WELL KNOWN ORGANI ZATIONS ARE INTERESTED IN.

There is one social organization in this city which is club in everything but the name and about which fittle is known, despite the fact that half a bundred ago by the owners of several lamons "fanev" farms and now has nearly four-score members. It is a dinting club like various other organizations of the kind which have no later and now has nearly four-score members. It is a dinting club like various other organizations of the kind which have no later and now has been able to do not be more fully even than he has been able to do not be more fully even than he has been able to do not be members of the National Guard. only suggested; at that theoretically speaking. After them there is some sed and carried out by speaking on agricultural or other topics. In 1000 cases Theodore A. Havemeyer John Jay, Charles Lanier, Aurian Pasin, Frederick Bromon, Fierre Levilland, J. K. Vanderbilt, D., W. Seward Webb, James A. Burden. Le Grand R. Cannon, samuel J. Cofizate and Francis R. Rives. The New York Formers have no written

cinb, presented a report reviewing the committee's work, which was heleast to with great attention. Mr. Addons announced that the committee had inspected de Red, White and Blue Fieg."

In maker of sites, but had arrived at no definite designs a number of sites, but had arrived at no definite designs, and the processor of the hoard namely:

It is a single white star, was of a two days prior to the necting, however, their attention had been called to a particularly eligible site. The other three-fills of additional stripes, the lower of the site of the committee and endeavored to the southern Confederacy, the stars and Bars too closely and stripes, and that the two days prior to the meeting. The report gave no inhibits as to need from each other in battle, command often made the mission of the Site, and after the meeting Mr.

Addons declined even to hunt at it. He says, though, the location of the sile, and after the meeting sile wing the operator meets of the country to be defined even to hunt at it. He says, though, that an option will probably be obtained within a few lays, and if the price demanded is within reason, the lays and of the price demanded is within reason, the country wanted that this was a was chosen; which is selection. Although Mr. Addons derines to name the site under consideration, it is generally believed that it is near the freech child house in 19th are sent that there is already a rather costs. in Fifth ave., and that there is already a rather costly building on the land. If this surmise is correct, it is possible that the cinb will buy the property at once, but allow the pre-ent building to remain for a year of two, until everything is ready and all the necessary money pleaged for the election of the new house. That a fine new house will somer or later be erected, is established beyond a doubt by the fact that the mem-bers of the building committee alone could take \$400,000 or \$500,000 worth of bonds, and never feel it.

The Southern Society has, among other institutions peculiar to uself, a number of sub-committees on membership in leading cities throughout the South. So far as is known, no other club in New York has a simthe plan. As about one half of the applicants for admission are non-residents of this city, the society some time aga appointed resident committees in Richmond, Atlanta, Louisville, Charrancoga, New-Orleans and about half a dozen other leading southern cities to pass upon the application of residents of those cities for admission to non-resident membership in the society. If by the society, it is referred to the sub-committee on The Reform Club will hold its formal house-warming

Ellot, of Harvard, has been invited to deliver an ad

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Colonial Club eighteen applicants for membership were elected, thus bringing the membership near the 500

The New Alpha Delta Phi Club has become a rec ognized in-titution in the club world even though it is hardly three months old. There is a good attendance at the club-house every night, and the subscription dinners, smoking concerts and the like are increasing in popularity. The club is steadily taking in members, despite the fact that it started in with fifty more members than the number fixed upon as a maximum by the founders of the club when they calculated the probable membership. The club, in this, is but one of a dozen for the dozen and more fraternity clubs in the city are all prosperous and

Secretary Miller of the Escquet Club is in Europe, but will return in time for the opening of the new chile-house in Forty-third-st.

The annual election of the Groller Club will take place on the second Wednesday in February. There is a feeling in the club that there should be an infusion of new blood in the council, and it is probable

FEARLESS OF CRITICISM.

DR. BRIGGS RECEIVES IT FREELY AND AS FREELY GIVES IT.

WILL THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISAPPROVE HIS NEW APPOINTMENT AS PROFESSOR IN

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY! -A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

"There are errors in the Scripture which no one has been able to explain a way, and the theory that there are none in the original text is sheer assumption, npon which no mind can rest with certainty. The le itself nowhere makes this claim. The creeds of the Church nowhere make it. odern evangelicalism to frighten children. It is unwise, and I believe it is unchristian, to force men to accept the divine authority of the Bible or reject it on the question of its inerrancy in those circum-stantials."

These were the words spoken with great distinct ness, and bearing the evidence of careful preparation.

Charles Butler, who has done perhaps more than any other man now fiving for Union Seminary, having



ting club like various other organizations of the kind which have no more tight to the fittle of club than professor of Hebrew his peculiar and advanced views other is contained on Page No. 9 of the report. These which have no more right to the fifth of club flath has, or have, the New York Farmers, in all probability "The New York Farmers" would have taken been the position which he occupied previous to this anto themselves the first of sub, but for the fact that a cotesic of carneal agriculturate who met in Cooper only represents the sentiment which has placed him two years for the first term and three for the second. erly represents the sentiment which has placed him where he is. Mr. Butler knows his man, he knows his writings, he knows his influence upon men, he knows also the criticisms that have been brought against Dr. briggs. And in view of all these circumstances, he given in the winter and early spring of each year. places upon him the highest mark possible of his ap-The members of the club being all conspicuous in social proval; first, by creating a chair for his favorite study, circles, everybody knows everybody clse, and as no and then by naming him as its incumbent. CAN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MOVE IN THIS

There has been some talk to the effect that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church may feel itself called upon to veto Dr. Briggs's appointment to this new chair because of his well-known views, expecially those advanced in the last year or two. At the remnon of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, in 1870, the Seminary directors memorialized Church, in 1870, the Seminary directors memorialized the Assembly: "To the following effect, namely: That the General Assembly may be pleased to adopt it as a rule and plan in the exercises of the proprietorship and control of the several theological seminaries, that so far as the election of professors is concerned, the As-sembly will commit the same to their respective boards of directors on the following terms and conditions:

"First-That the Board of Directors of each seminary shall be authorized to appoint all professors for

the same. "Second-That all such appointments shall be reported to the General Assembly, and no such appointment of professor shall be considered as a complete election, if disapproved by the majority vote of the plan were adopted they would conform to the same. The plan was adopted by the Assembly on June 1 1870, and "Union Seminary was thus brought into scele-distical connection with the Pre-hyterian Church on the same footing as that of the other seminaries of the thund." It is not probable, however, that the been made in the officers of the First Brigade whom it Assembly will disapprove Dr. Briggs's appointment, would affect; especially in view of his having been selected by the Name.

At the annual meeting of the Republican Club of the City of New York last Monthler C. Addons, charman of the number of the number of the shall no not the number of the part of the number of the numb semmary: "Every member of the faculty shall, on catering upon his office, and triennially thereafter, or when required by the board, so long as he remains in office, make and subscribe the following declaration

and I do soleanly promise that I will not teach or incalcule anything which shall appear to me to be subversive of the said system of doctrine, or of the principles of said Form of Government, so long as I

continue to be a professor in the seminary."

If any professor shall refuse, at the stated time, or when required by the board, to repeat the above declaration, he shall forthwith ccase to be a professor in the institution."

PROGRESSIVE SANCTIFICATION AFTER DEATH, As Dr. Briggs showed in his address last week, his principal line of work for the present is an endeavor to smove the barriers which he thinks conservative theolory has placed between men and the Fible, and to explain also what, in his opinion, is the true theology of the Bible. His views upon the life after death of the Bible. He view upon the her died was been much criticised, and it is interesting in this connection to read just what he believes about the emiddle state." He does not find second probation in the Fible, but he does find progressive sanctification for the Fible, but he does find progressive sanctification for the Fible for the fibre of the fibre for the fibre of the fibre tion there. He says:

"Another fault of Protestant theology is in its finditation of redemption to this world. The modern reaction against this limitation in the theory of second protestion is not surprising. I do not find this doctrine of the middle state of conscious higher life in the communion with Christ as application from a citizen of Richmond is received and wifa multitudes of the departed, and of the work of redemption may be completed. Progressive sanctification after death is the doctrine of the kible and the Church. The bugbear of a judgment imin its new house, at Fifth are, and Twenty-seventh-st. mediately after death and of a magical transformation some time between now and February 10. President in the cying hour should be banished from the world, in the dring hour should be banished from the world, and we should look with hope and joy for the coll tinuance of the process of grace and the wonders of redemption in the company of the blessed to which we are all hastening. The biblical redemption is the re-demption of our race. Loving only the elect is earthly, human teaching, but electing men to salvaearthly, human teaching, but elseting men to salva-tion by the touch of divine love, that is heavenly doctrine. The Bible does not teach universal salvation, but it does teach the salvation of the world, of the race of man; and that cannot be accomplished by the selection of a limited number from the mass."

DICTATING ARTICLES TO HIS DAUGHTERS. Dr. Briggs celebrated his fiftieth birthday on Thurs-day of last week, January 15. At that time he invited the middle class of the seminary to his home. where a reception was given to them and the memhis domestic relations. One of his sons is a student in Columbia College, who shows great promise; his two daughters are devoted to their father, and that have already been of great assistants to him. One of them is studying at the seminary, although site does not recite. She is devoting her time to Hebrew and the extract languages, in order that she may the better assist him in his work.

Shortly after the Revised Version of the OH Testament appeared, in 1885, an arfele was published in the arm appeared, in 1885, an arfele was published in the latter assist him in his work.

Shortly after the Revised Version of the OH Testament appeared, in 1885, an arfele was published in charge were Quartermaster-sergeant Whitam M. Eallard, chairman; Corporals John Laimbeer, Ir., and if, W. Emery; Privates F. M. Orton, T. J. O'Dono, which bore the signature of Dr. Briggs. Owing to the secrecy with which the revisers guarded their work, no reviewer could obtain a copy until the date of public their work in the surface of the secretal company will hold first-st., on January 21. bers of the faculty. He is particularly happy in

lication, and Dr. Briggs was obliged to write his article and have it in the hands of the printer within two weeks. This was done, and the article was considered, even by those who disagreed with him, as one of the ablest and most exhaustive reviews of the Revision printed. In addition to that long review, he had promised to discuss "Romish Baptism" for "The Evangelist," that subject haying been before the General Assembly at its previous ession in Cincinnait. This article appeared at the expected time, filling an entire page of the paper. For still another periodical an article was filmished on the "Poem of the Creatlost."

periodical an article was firmished on the recutor."

Just as Dr. Briggs began to write these three articles, he injured one of the images of his right hand so badly that he was mable to use a pen for many weeks. It was then that his two daughters came to his relief and volunteered to assist hun, and together, they succeeded in producing the three articles in the time allowed by the publishers. Dr. Briggs dictated to them in turn, some of the time on different subjects. It is probable that this experience led the young ladles to prepare themselves more fully for the special work in which their father is engaged.

MARCHING WITH THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

MARCHING WITH THE SEVENTH REGIMENT. Dr. Briggs was born in this city, but pursued his education at the University of Virginia, entering it which he was sixteen years old. In 1860 he entered the Union Seminary, where he spent three years. He marched with the 7th Regiment of this city to the defence of the Capital, and later was engaged in business with his father in mercantile life in this city. In 1866 he went to the University of Berlin, where he studied under Dorner and Rodiger. He became a pastor in 1870, his only charge being at Roselle, N. J. Four years later he entered Union Seminary as professor of Hebrew and cognate languages. After he had occupied this place a few years, he became one of the founders and managing editors of "The Presbyterian Review."

founders and managing editors of "The Presbyterian Review."

Few men are able to accompilsh so much literary work as Dr. Briggs. He is an indefatigable worker and is able to show results. Isedes numerous arides in different periodicals—notably those on "liblical Theology" in "The American Presbyterian Review," the carliest on the subject in America, and those on "Tho Higher Criticism" in "The Presbyterian Review," the carliest on the subject in America, and those on "Tho Higher Criticism" in "The Presbyterian Review," which beat the way for its study—ne has published "Biblical Study; its Principles, Methods and History," which was highly commended by Dr. Frazer in his charge to its author the other night; "American Presbyterianism, its Origin and Growth," "Messianic Propiecy, the Prediction of the Fulfilment of the Redemption Through the Messtah"; and "Whither." The last named provoked a great deal of criticism, but criticism does not affect Dr. Briggs, He was one of the translators of the Commenteries of the Psalms and Erra in the American Lange series.

In 1884 Dr. Briggs was one of the four Americans who received the degree of D. D. at the Tercenfenary Celebration of the University of Elinburgh. The other Americans were Professor Green, of the Princeton Theological Seminary; Professor Fisher, of Yale University; and Dr. Roswell D. Hicheock, of Union Seminary, says a recent writer; "Dr. Briggs is a gentleman of genial spirit and winning address. Ho is a diligent and enthusiastic stadent, a vigorous writer, an independent thinker, and holds a high rank as a scholar. He fills most acceptably the professorship which he now occupies in the Theological Seminary, of which he was once a student, and is highly esteemed by his brethren for his excellent social qualities, Christian character, and acknowledged erudition."

## NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS.

CLASSIFYING THE COMPANIES.

STRENGTH OF THE STATE TROOPS-ENTERTAIN MENTS.

The yearly report of Inspector-General Thomas H. are the recommendations referred to:

I respectfully recommend that in addition to the present

A deposit should be required from the recruit in case of A deposit smooth be required to the State of his uniform, said sum to be forfeited in case of failure to receive the second term of three years, or in case of affilure to perform a certain fixed percentage of duty for the first two years. In case of re-enlistment and the required performance of duty, the money to be refunded at the expiration of the performance of duty, the money to be refunded at the expiration of the performance of duty. tion of five years. Many conscientious men are unwilling to assume the unknown responsibilities of military duty for five years, who would enlist for a shorter period and moding

I therefore respectfully recommend that all general and I therefore respectfully recommend that all general and field officers be retired after fifteen (15) years' service, all captains after ten (10) years' service, and all in-utenants after seven (7) years' service, the length of service to be counted only in the same grade.

counted only in the same grade.

I also respectfully recommend that such officers be placed on a non-active list, so long as they report yearly to the Adjutant-General, and that they be eligible to re-election in any command until they have remained out of the service for two years. This list to be composed only of omicers of the line, said officers to be regarded as qualified for stalf appointment at once. All staff officers whose functions cease to be mustered out immediately.

I respectfully recommend that, in addition to the election of regimental company officers of the company, thay should have a two-thirds laveratic vote of the board of officers of the secure before being eligible for examination. This

would give additional security for the selection of good officers. Just to show what a revolution the recommendation

Captain Don Alonzo Pollard
Captain James C. Abrahams
Captain George B. Racolles
First Liestenant John W. McDeuyall

James J. Ward

These names and records are taken from the report of the Adjutant-General for 1890. Since that report was issued some changes may have taken place, so that one or two of the officers mentioned, may be in another grade by this time. It is evident that there will be considerable opposition to the recommendation of General Barber, if an attempt should be made to

carry it into effect.
General Barber's method of classifying the different companies composing each regiment is rather vague, to say the least. He has three standards of merit, namely, "Up to the standard," "Searly up to the standard" and "Below the standard." It is to be regretted that he could not have found some way of telling more explicitly what his opinion was of the will be hard to tell just what the Inspector-General means by the last two classifications. This is what he says about the regiments composing the First

Seventh Regiment—Ten companies up to the standard. Figata K-giment—Three companies up to the standard; tree companies nearly up to the standard; two companies Brigade:

telow the standard.

Ninth Regiment-One company up to the standard; four companies marry up to the standard; five companies b Tweifth Regiment-Two companies up to the standard;

the standard.

Twelfth Regiment—Two companies up to the standard; six companies nearly up to the standard; two companies below the standard.

Twenty-second Regiment—Seven companies up to the standard; two companies nearly up to the standard; one company below the standard; up to the standard; standard; even companies below the standard.

Seventy-first Regiment—Three companies up to the standard; two companies nearly up to the standard; two companies nearly up to the standard; four companies below the standard. First Battery, below the standard. Second Battery, up to the standard. Troop at the standard. Troop at the standard. Troop at the standard.

The strength of the National Guard of the State is shown in the following figures in comparison with those of 1889:

Attility 1289

Attility 1289

Attility 1289

Second Corps

shove flag, representing the so-called Confed-tates, was white, with a red field on which was st. Andrew's cross, studded with thirteen stars, that some of the older members of the body will erale States, was white, with a red field on which was that some of the older members a blue St. Andrew's cross, studded with thirteen stars, one in the centre with three each on the four bars, cladly retire in favor of new men.